



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1859.

The election in Kansas to determine whether a convention shall be called to frame a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, appears to have attracted but little notice in that Territory. We learn from the Kansas Herald that no more than five thousand votes were probably polled out of an aggregate estimated at nearly or quite twenty thousand; in other words, no more than one in four of the qualified electors took the trouble to go to the polls on a question which has hitherto convulsed the whole Union. It is probable that the people have voted by a majority in favor of a Convention.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—"Some of the papers and politicians are felicitating themselves and the Secretary of the Treasury on the apparent prospect that the revenues from imports will be in the absence of any demand from the Post Office Department, be sufficient for the Government until the next regular session of Congress; but they seem to forget that a postponement of a debt is but an increase of trouble. The next year will bring forward its own wants, but with no certainty of an increase of means."

The Superintendent of the Public Printing has awarded to E. R. Jewett, esq., of Buffalo, New York, the contract for engraving the drawings for the Patent Office Report of 1858, at \$25 per page. This is \$6.50 per page less than the contract for the same work in the Report of the preceding year—being an aggregate saving of six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars on the same amount of work.

The Agricultural Bureau of the United States Patent Office are in receipt of a letter announcing the loss of eighteen barrels of King Philip corn intended for seed. The corn was shipped from Boston on board the schooner H. F. Patten, which was wrecked near Newport. The office is consequently unable, for the present, to supply any applications for this kind of seed.

A letter from Fairfax County, says:—"We have the most favorable accounts of the prospects of Mr. Thomas in Fauquier, Orange, Culpeper, and Spotsylvania. In Fauquier, his friends confidently claim 100 majority. A very encouraging sign is the support promised him by some Democrats, not only in those, but in other counties in the District."

The importation of yellow fever cases at New York from Rio, has begun earlier than usual. Besides those cases mentioned a few days since, bark S. W. Porter, which arrived on Monday, reports losing one of her crew with it, on the 4th of March. These are small things in their way, but they create a great alarm among the Staten Islanders.

The Commission which has been appointed by the Emperor of Japan to exchange ratifications of the new treaty with the United States, is already en route for this country. Lieutenant A. W. Hahnersham, of the Navy of the United States, has been detached from the Phœnix steamer, and will act as the escort to the Japanese mission.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, under date of Orange C. H., April 18, says:—"Sims is no longer a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates. Dr. Woolfolk has been elected to himself. The Congressional contest is waxing warm. Shackelford will carry the Democratic vote here."

The Newark (N. J.) Mercury says, "the many friends of the Right Rev. Bishop Doane will regret to learn that he is lying at Burlington dangerously sick, and that fears are entertained that he may not recover."—Rev. Mr. Johns, in Baltimore, still lies very ill.

Lord Napier, family, and Mr. Erskine, attaché of the British Legation, left Washington, on Monday afternoon, for Annapolis, where they will embark on the Curaco diport for Portsmouth. General Cass came to the hotel and took a cordial farewell of Lord Napier.

It is reported that the new Russian war steamer, Grand Admiral, will sail from New York in May or June next, and that her builder, Mr. Wm. H. Webb, will visit Europe at that time, to personally deliver the ship to the Russian government.

Mr. Tallmadge, general superintendent of the New York police force, has tendered his resignation, which the commissioners of police accepted at once. It is expected that Ex-Chief Matsell or Deputy Superintendent Carpenter will receive the appointment.

The police of Cincinnati have been directed to arrest and bring in all such persons as they shall find with concealed weapons.—This order is given by the Mayor under the law of the last Legislature, and which took effect on the first of the present month.

Mr. Everett's last paper in the New York Ledger, is on the Financial Distress of 1857—which comes to the conclusion that the real cause of the Distress was the overwhelming Debt of the country.

A Nebraska paper says that Slavery is already established in the Pike's Peak region—that the Mexicans are there with penons—and that Southerners are on their way there with slaves, from every Southern State. (2)

Green & Allen, of Richmond, Va., have received the contract to rebuild William and Mary College.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, late U. S. Commissioner to China, has arrived at Paris.

The testimony given by the witnesses in the Sickles trial, now going on, in Washington, is, generally but a repetition of what is known to the public, and mostly, of what has been stated over and over again, in the newspapers. Witnesses are brought forward to prove that a house was hired for a place of meeting—that the parties frequently met there—that Key was constant and assiduous in his attentions to Mrs. Sickles—that he constantly visited at her house during her husband's absence—that he frequently rode with her in her carriage—that Sickles received an anonymous letter informing him of his wife's conduct—that he requested Mr. Woolridge to investigate the facts—that the facts were ascertained—that he was thrown into great agitation—that he consulted Mr. Butterworth—that the latter told him "he was a man of honor, he had no advice to give—that he saw Key waive a handkerchief toward his home, and that he rushed out and killed him (Key). The testimony is interspersed with arguments by the counsel, as to its admissibility, &c.

There are at present three, and so far as is known, only three, complete sets of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These belong to Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and a South Carolina gentleman.—They were completed by a curious piece of good luck. Some years since, each of these gentlemen lacked one autograph, which was nowhere to be found. But in settling an estate, the South Carolina collector came across three receipts of bills signed by this very individual. One he kept for himself, and sent the other two to Dr. Sprague and Dr. Raffles. Dr. Raffles has his in a beautifully bound volume, and values it almost as he would the famous Koh-i-noor.

The Baltimore Exchange, speaking of the associations of their innocence, frequently made by convicted criminals, whilst on the scaffold, says:—"One-half of the criminals who are executed, die protesting their innocence. Some are led to this step by a feeling of pride, which makes them unwilling to acknowledge the justice of their doom.—Some, by a sense of shame and a desire to spare the feelings and preserve the good opinion of surviving relatives and friends.—Others, again, are stimulated to such course by a love of life and a lingering hope of mercy, which a confession of guilt would effectually extinguish."

On Friday last, great excitement prevailed in Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, by the report that a woman, named Orr, had been brutally murdered by her husband. A large number of the citizens attracted by the horrible news, rushed to the house, to ascertain whether the report was true or false, and the appearance of the woman fully corroborated the fact. The arms, legs, and a portion of her face, bore unmistakable signs of violence, presenting a bruised and livid appearance. The husband was instantly arrested and placed in safe keeping.

Peter Romer, esq., a much esteemed and wealthy citizen of Westchester County, New York, committed suicide recently, by cutting his throat with a razor. Whilst feeding his stock from the hay mow, Mr. Romer fell to the ground, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously injuring himself. After he was conveyed to the house he procured a razor in the temporary absence of his wife and daughter, and went into an out house, where he cut his throat. Had he not committed this act, death must have resulted from the injuries which he received by the fall.

On the 8th of February, in return for many kindnesses of the inhabitants of Corrientia, the officers of the American Paraguay squadron concluded to give them a grand ball on board of the Harriet Lane. The ship was beautifully decorated and presented a splendid appearance. The Governor of the province not only honored the ball with his presence, but tendered his hand to the committee of arrangements, which added much to the entertainment. The company separated at about daylight, every one appearing delighted with the first ball given by the Paraguay expedition.

The controversy as to the authorship of the Vestiges of Creation, which has been warmly carried on in the Scotch papers, receives a new contribution in a letter on the subject in the Caledonian Mercury from Mr. David Page. Alluding to the report that Mr. Geo. Combe was the author of the work in question, he says:—"To put an end to this, now and forever, I hereby affirm—and the facts in this affirmation lie before me fresh and incontrovertible as they did a dozen years ago—that Mr. Robert Chambers is the sole and responsible author of the Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."

The cargo of the steamer Baltimore, (recently raised and carried to Baltimore) is now nearly all taken out, but there will be very little of it that will be of any value.—Some of the sugar will be saved, but will be only fit for refining purposes. The large quantity of cigars are all destroyed as well as the fruit, though there are some oranges which look as though they are still good. As soon as the vessel is entirely cleared of her cargo, she will be repaired and it is supposed the cost for that apart from her raising will be comparatively small.

A duel took place last Wednesday evening, at New Orleans, between Mr. W. C. Lipcomb, of the firm of Wilson, Lipcomb & Co., of that city, and Mr. Samuel Nelson, of the firm of W. S. Donnell & Co., also of that city. The weapons used were shot guns, loaded with ball, distance forty paces. After three shots were exchanged, and no damage done, save the killing of a horse which was grazing in the line of one of Mr. Lipcomb's bullets, the parties left the ground.

It is proposed now, with strong probability of success, to erect an Observatory in the new park in New York. It is also proposed to erect a tower, either at Sandy Hook or some convenient point, with an extending arm so connected by telegraph wires with the Observatory that precisely at noon a ball shall, by electricity, be caused to drop from the arm. By this the captains of vessels can set their chronometers, and thus, of course, at noon each day after tell their longitude.

The Paris Constitutionnel of a late date, has a description of a banquet given in the grand salon of the new Hotel de Louvre, in honor of the successful and wonderful cure of a cancer, that had for a year or so threatened the life of Adolphe Sax, the celebrated musical instrument maker of Paris. The cure was effected by Dr. Vries, the mysterious Japanese black doctor, whose strange appearance and cures of cancers and similar terrible diseases, by preparations of plants, have set the Paris world all agog.

The Savannah Republican of a recent date contains an elaborate, well-written and well argued communication, with the title—"The African Slave Trade—Its Policy and Morality." Under every aspect in which the subject can be viewed, that trade is shown to be totally indefensible. Any project for the re-opening of the traffic is declared to be, both in its principle and its effects, in the highest degree impolitic, inhuman, immoral, unchristian. The interests and feelings of the common country are appealed to, in confirmation of the writer's opinion. The writer sums up his argument by an allegation, for which we make no question he has entire warrant.

"In conclusion allow me to assure the friends of law and humanity throughout the country, that a countless majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts at re-opening the African slave trade."

The New York papers often publish things there before they occur. An instance of this "singular enterprise" is mentioned by the Washington Star. Some months ago, the New York Times published the full particulars of an execution at Alexandria one week before that event occurred; and a few weeks ago a report from the New York Herald sent forward a most eloquent abstract of the speeches of Goggin and Letcher at a meeting in Virginia, from which the reporter was many miles distant when the discussion took place.

The last number of the Bedford Gazette says:—"On Tuesday, our town was honored with a visit from Gen. James Burns, esq., one of the surviving soldiers of the American revolution. This venerable man is now upwards of one hundred years and six months of age, and is still vigorous and healthy.—He was at the battle of Brandywine and at Valley Forge, and subsequently was engaged in the protection of the frontier."

Miss Noble, the unfortunate young lady who was so frightfully mutilated by a tigress, some months since, at the National Theatre, in Philadelphia, has been discharged from the hospital. Previous to the deplorable occurrence she was a beautiful girl. She is now deprived of one arm, has lost an eyelid, and is scarred in a most disgusting manner.

The changes lately announced to take place in squadrons, calling for large numbers of sailors, have rendered the recruiting business unusually brisk, and as a matter of course all the receiving ships are well filled. The North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Yard, has on board no less than 600 blue jackets, all of whom will, before two months, be actively employed on sea service.

Letter from Fairfax.
Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
CENTREVILLE, FAIRFAX CO., VA., April 19, 1859.—The mountains were covered with snow yesterday morning, while a slight frost visited the lowlands at night. The vegetation of forest and field is developing with wonderful rapidity. The deep rose-tinted bloom of the peach orchards, two weeks since, has been succeeded by the paler hue of the apple blossoms. Even the Persian lilac is opening its fragrant thyrse of loveliness and bloom. In favorable situations, clover has made astonishing progress. As a general thing, the season, so far, has been very favorable for the growth of various grasses. The amount of plaster used as a fertilizer is supposed to be largely in advance of former years.

The Board of Justices for the entire County—24 in number—met yesterday, at the Court House, to decide upon the apportionment of liquor licenses, for the various districts and precincts.

Our worthy and efficient Magistrate for Centreville, James P. Machen, esq., though said to be representing the feelings and views of real estate owners, and a large majority of the citizens generally, in his opposition to legalizing a licensed liquor store, was overruled by a majority of one. VIATOR.

The Confidence Game.
Theophilus A. Orr, who arrived in this city, yesterday from Virginia, on his way to Nebraska to purchase land, was yesterday one of \$400 in notes on the bank of the Old Dominion, by a swindler, in one of the common, often exposed, ways. The sharper formed his acquaintance quite recently, and managed to make Mr. Orr believe him a gentleman of scrupulous honesty and much importance in the city. Finding out the errand the Virginian was on and ascertaining the character of his money, Mr. Sharper advised him to go to some broker and have his bills changed for Missouri money or gold. He afterwards said that if Mr. Orr would go with him to his room at Barnum's Hotel he would give him gold for the notes and only charge him one-half of one per cent. for the exchange.

The Virginian consented, and was taken to Mr. Sharper's room which turned out to be the gentleman's parlour. Here the swindler took the \$400 and said he would go to his safe in the next room, get the gold, and bring it in a few moments. Mr. Orr took a seat. Mr. Sharper passed into the ladies' parlor, thence down stairs and into the street. The Virginian waited for some time, but we have not heard that the \$400, minus the exchange, came to hand.—St. Louis Republican.

Horses.
Some curious experiments have been made at the veterinary school at Alfort, (just outside of Paris), by order of the Minister of War, to ascertain the endurance of horses, as in a besieged town for example. It appears a horse will live on water alone five and twenty days; seventeen days without eating or drinking; only five days if fed, but unwatered; ten days if fed, but insufficiently watered. A horse kept without water for three days, drank one hundred and thirty pounds of water in five minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken immediately after "feeling" and kept in the active exercise of his "feet" in three hours; in the same time in the "conscript's" school, its food was two-thirds digested; and if kept perfectly quiet in the stable, its digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

Officers Carrying Weapons.
United States Judge Ross Wilkins of Detroit, in his sentence of Tyler, the United States Marshal, for killing Capt. Jones, when serving process, said in relation to the prisoner's carrying arms:—"This Court does not, and will not, sanction the practice of its ministerial officers, in carrying weapons of this description, to aid them in the execution of process. Their use is not warranted by the law. It is the duty of the officer, if resisted, to return his writ unexecuted; and it is safer to do so than to encounter the peril of life, and the consequence which may result from imprudence or accident."

There is no foundation for the rumor that the vessels of this fleet have been ordered to Central America. They are now believed to be near home, and some of them at least, will have to undergo repairs and cooping before they are again sent to sea. Several of them will probably be ordered to the Gulf, when put in commission again.—Wash. Star.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—I hear that Mr. Cobb will leave within a week for Georgia. Cabinet days are now Tuesdays and Fridays.

No decision has been arrived at upon the amendments of Nicaragua to the Cass-Irisarri treaty.

Wm. Ledyard Ellsworth, of New York, has been appointed consul to Antwerp.

The amendments of the Cass-Irisarri treaty, provided that the United States shall engage to use all due vigilance, and all lawful means, to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country intended for the invasion of Nicaragua. While some prominent gentlemen look upon this as a reflection on our good faith in carrying out the neutrality laws, and as unnecessary, others are disposed to regard the ratification as an evidence of the disposition of Nicaragua to cultivate friendly relations. Slight as is the amendment, it is considered that it will be acceptable to the administration.

With regard to the efforts of the British authorities to remove the obstacles to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, the present appearances, if not assurances, are such as not to change the belief that there will be a favorable solution of the subject.

It has heretofore been confidently stated that the Paraguay fleet had been ordered to Central America, but such does not now seem to be probable, although several vessels will be sent to the Gulf, when they shall again be put in commission. It is considered that there is a sufficient force in Central America for all practical purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Puerto Cabello, the 2nd inst., reports the capture of a state of revolution. Gen. Garzaez had been killed by Gen. Pinto. Some negroes were killed in the conflict. Gen. Garzaez had a force of 500 men, but was poorly supplied with arms. Gen. Zamora had plundered San Felipe of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. Puerto Cabello was in arms, and the stores were closed half of the time. Troops were landing from the East. (Nothing but "revolution" in these unhappy South American States.)

St. Louis, April 19.—The overland California mail of the 25th ult., has arrived. News unimportant. The State finances were in a flourishing condition, there being upwards of \$800,000 in the treasury.

The mining news from California and British Columbia was favorable.

The news of the capture of Oregon into the Union, reached Portland on the 15th ult.

BEVERLY, April 19.—Yesterday, the wind blew a gale from the West, raising the water suddenly at the foot of the lake. The water rose over the floor of the Western Transportation Company's large warehouse, wetting a considerable quantity of goods in transport for the West. The propeller Missouri, from Detroit for Buffalo, threw overboard 141 bids, of hams.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Church is now in session at New Haven, Ct. Bishop James presiding. The body has passed a resolution, almost unanimously, that slave holding is a sin, and that the word "slaveholding" should be inserted in the "general rules," as one of the things forbidden by them.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—The St. John's Encampment of Knight Templars have decided to leave Providence on the 13th of May for Richmond, via Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. In Richmond they will meet the guests of the Richmond Commanders, No. 2.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The ice bridge still holds at Quebec, but it is expected to give way in a day or two.

American Institutions.
Human nature is not changed, nor Parliamentary nature improved by the action of Democratic institutions. In many respects the American Congress is not so well managed as the British Parliament, in no respects is it better managed. There is just as much party feeling there, and party feeling is just as obstructive to public business. True, they are all Liberals of some shade or other, but Liberals (as, indeed, we are at home) can fight among themselves just as vigorously as against their natural opponents. There are no Tories or Conservatives in America; however, Democrats, whatever the shade of their opinions, may ascribe to such designations, are found to grapple in conflict with quite as much animosity and quite as much forgetfulness of public interests as any of our parties at home. As a matter of fact, too, it is perfectly certain that abuses of administration attain to a greater magnitude in America than here. More jobs are perpetrated for party purposes, and all that machinery of faction which forms so deplorable a drawback on constitutional government, is far more active in the more comprehensive in the United States than it has ever been in this country. If, in short, we take an impartial survey of the United States and their Government, we shall be induced to conclude that the advantages of that country are almost, if not entirely, independent of its Administration. The States are prosperous, not because their Government makes them so, but because the resources of their territory are largely in excess of their present population. They are lightly taxed, not because their Government is enterprising or forbearing, but for its policy to encourage the youth of their States to leave them with little debt, and their geographical position exempts them from any need of warlike establishments, except for the purposes of conquest. If, however, they are to go on as they have begun, they will assuredly accumulate debt and embarrassment at a much earlier period of national existence than we did, and in the interval it is plain that they cannot boast of a better or more business-like Administration.—London Times, March 23.

Trasero Trove.
On Saturday, the 24 inst., Madison Gwaltney, of Surry county, ploughed up a bottle containing curious descriptions of silver and gold coin, amounting to about three hundred dollars. On Tuesday following, another bottle containing about the same amount, was brought to light. We have seen three of the pieces. One was an English gold piece, one a Spanish pillar dollar, and the third was a Spanish pillar dollar, and the sum of seven dollars and a dog for his wife! This was a difficult and dangerous business, compromised to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned, and the former husband, having abandoned all right, title, and claim in favor of the lover, took his departure immediately!

Horrid Latin Pun.
During the late poisoning trial in New York, the Court was frequently interrupted by the noisy notes of a bell which the Corporation, in their wisdom, had placed within a few feet of the building assigned by law for the "hearing" of causes. After about the tenth recurrence of these "alarming" interruptions, Judge Roosevelt, in a quiet way, turned to one of the reporters more classical than the rest, and exclaimed, "horrid bell!" To which the reporter, in a subdued tone, responded, "Does your Honor mean the fire bell or Sophia Bell?"

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Surgical Operation.
A surgical operation was recently performed at the Jefferson University, which was extraordinary in its character. A child, seven months old, was brought to College Hospital from the Western part of the State, having appended to its left cheek a large mass of flesh, somewhat resembling a tumor. This mass grew more rapidly than the child itself. At birth it was no larger than an apple, but soon reached a size such that it was nearly a foot long. Its surface was neither smooth nor regular, but was divided into several globular masses, whose pulsation was distinctly perceptible, regular and uninterrupted, from forty to a hundred beats per minute. It was traversed by a large artery, showing that it was largely supplied with blood. The tumor was connected to the child's cheek by a peculiar caul-like membrane pierced with holes, and its presence was a source of constant irritation to the child, though supported by the mother's hand.

To remove the huge tumor without destroying the life of the child was the great surgical problem. The parents, warned of the danger, were yet extremely anxious to have the frightful parasite taken off. Dr. Pancoast, under whose charge the patient had been placed, decided that the use of the knife would result in a fatal hemorrhage, and determined to divide the caul-like membrane by using a French surgical instrument the *scalpel*, which, by forcing down the force of the blade, would thoroughly sever the chain of the instrument cuts through the mass, effectually preventing all serious bleeding. The operation was performed in presence of an immense assemblage of medical men, students and others.

The child was placed under the influence of ether, when all pulsation in the parasite was observed to cease. The instrument being applied, the chain was rapidly worked until the parts were well compressed, and afterwards very slowly. In fifteen minutes the tumor came away with the instrument, the chain having worked, and scarcely a drop of blood followed the removal, and but one small vessel required a ligature. The surface left on the cheek was about two inches square, and the tumor weighed 2½ pounds. The whole operation was entirely successful, and the child lives and has fully recovered. But the extraordinary part remains to be told.—The tumor thus taken off was found to contain a living child, imperfectly developed, it is true, but still a living child. Fingers were seen, and part of a rudimentary arm. The intestines were well developed, and no doubt, were determined of its being a male child. A body, presumed to be the heart, contained, imperfectly formed, arteries and ventricles.—The mesenteric arteries and veins were of large size. The dissecting knife often came in contact with the osseous matter of a rudimentary skeleton. Fat was found in large quantities everywhere. It was, in fact, a repetition of the Siamese Twins, only less perfectly developed. The results were received with profound astonishment by the crowded audience who witnessed the operation. The case is said to be unique in the annals of human malformation.—Phil. Jour.

A Rebuke. The Schism in Pennsylvania.
The organ affects to be greatly scandalized by the recent movement of the anti-Administration Democrats in Pennsylvania.

Now, whatever others choose to say of the affair, the President's personal retainers have no cause of complaint. The people must remember the Illinois canvass. That was a contest in which the fortunes of the Democracy were suspended on the chance of a victory over the Black Republican forces. The legitimacy and authority of the party organization were undeniably on the side of Judge Douglas. He was supported by ninety-nine of every hundred Democrats in the State. He was opposed by all the elements of the Opposition. And the issue distinctly involved the alternative of a Black Republican or Democratic ascendancy in the most steadfast State in the North,—for while Pennsylvania has contributed in every instance to the success of the Democracy, it has gone with the Black Republican forces in the hour of triumph, Illinois never deserted the party, no matter how adverse the current of popular feeling. In a struggle of so much consequence to the interests of the Democratic party, and of which the result was fearfully uncertain, the immediate adherents of the President rebelled against the Democratic organization, and exerted themselves habitually for the election of the Black Republican candidate. What right have they to feel indignation at the defection in Pennsylvania? They set the example of defection. They struck the first blow against the authority of party organization. In a most critical contest they contributed everything in their power to the success of the Black Republican candidate. We repeat, therefore, that it is not for them to denounce the schismatics of Pennsylvania. Instead of assuming an attitude of injured innocence, and uttering a word of virtuous indignation, they should submit to the retributive stroke with the humility of conscious criminals.—Washington Statesman.

Daniel Webster on Abolitionism.
Hon. Daniel Webster said in a speech:—"I say that all agitation and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the government of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration under their responsibility to general considerations, and to the laws of propriety, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause, have never received any encouragement from me, and they never will. In my opinion, they have done nothing but to delay and defeat their own professed objects."

Sale of a Wife.
The Georgetown (Del.) Messenger says that some time last week the wife of a man in Ongeburg Hundred, left her husband, and, with a young man, took up her residence in Mill-brook. The husband made his appearance one day, and the two men proceeded from the house and sat down upon a log, and calmly talked the matter over, regarding it in all its bearings. The result of the conference was, that the young man, who was in possession of the wife, gave her the sum of seven dollars and a dog for his wife! This was a difficult and dangerous business, compromised to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned, and the former husband, having abandoned all right, title, and claim in favor of the lover, took his departure immediately!

Funeral of a Winebag Chief.
On Saturday last, a brave named "Pacer-ich-kwa," or Prophet, died at the Juniata House, in this city, of pneumonia. He was one of the delegation of Winebagges, with which the treaty has just been concluded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Chas. E. Mix, esq. Prophet was probably about 55 years of age, and an active warrior. He was with the war party of Winebagges who under Washington-leechah took part with the whites in the Black Hawk war, and took the name of "Prophet." His title of "Prophet" was given him by the whites, for what cause we are not informed. He was buried yesterday, at the Congressional burial ground, and the funeral was numerously attended.—The ceremony was simple and brief, and the silence of his brother chiefs better expressed their grief than language could have done. Among those present at the funeral we observed Senator Rice, Commissioner Mix, of the Indian Bureau, nearly all the clerks employed in that Bureau, the Superintendent of the Indian Affairs, and a number of distinguished gentlemen connected with the General Government. This death will delay the departure of the Indians until to-morrow or next day, and they evince deep feeling on account of their loss having occurred so far from their homes.—Washington Star.

The Latest.
Head dresses of gold grapes and leaves are said to be very fashionable with the London ladies. The Spectator mentions a "cordon" starting from one shoulder to lift up the tunic on the other side, and made of geraniums, time blossoms and asparagus sprays, as "elegant to the last degree."

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Discussion between Goggin and Montague.
In Caroline County, Va.
Mr. Montague seemed to labor hard. He evidently felt the power of Goggin's arguments and position, and could only excuse, not defend, Mr. Letcher; he often lost his temper and made his poorest hits and least effective arguments when indulging his voice to its utmost limits in attempted denunciation. The resolutions of '58 and '59, of course, were again resuscitated, and the great and undying principle of State Rights given to the people, according to Gutter.

Mr. Goggin, rejoicing in a most triumphant speech—speaking with great fluency, power, courtesy and felicity. If he tells an anecdote it is sure to illustrate with great point and crushing effect; if he answers a charge it is done with a completeness and kindness which at once attracts and satisfies; if he comes to the logic of argument it falls with sledge-hammer force; if you want the history of the political workings of the country, you have but to listen to him as he instructs the youth in political aspirant; and last but not least, if you would witness the generous promptings of a genial nature ever ready to enjoy the free and kindly interchange of friendly talk and sympathy with the people, just watch Goggin. It was not to be mistaken that there was a deep and favorable impression made by him on the stand and Court Green, and we hope he may find himself after the election in a position to extend that generosity (which so peculiarly characterizes him) to Mr. Letcher, who, performing all the latter's political sins.—York Herald.

Louis Napoleon.
The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of March 24, speaking of the late Review, says:—"The Prince Napoleon, as he emerged on horseback from the Palais Royal, in a General's uniform, to join the Emperor's suite, was made the object of an ovation such as he is by no means used to. The demonstration seemed to point to his late secession from the order, and the reasons supposed to have led to it, and there were few cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. The object appeared to be to prove that he, and the cause he is presumed to represent, are popular with the masses. He and his father, Prince Jerome, rode on each side of the Emperor, and appeared to be in high favor. Louis Napoleon himself, too, seemed on this occasion to court the cries of the people, or at least to desire to give them an opportunity of displaying their feelings towards himself and his recent acts. When quitting the field after the review, he suddenly turned back to withdraw his sword, and allow the crowd to come close up to him, as he rode at the head of his Escort-Major. He was, in fact, in advance of his staff and the Cent-guards; so that in one moment his horse was surrounded on every side by the eager multitude. He literally rode among the billows of the crowd. The movement was popular and artful, and as "caps and blows" predominated, he was loudly cheered; but it was noticed that as he drew nearer the Champs Elysees, and came among the "black coats," the enthusiasm sunk almost to zero."

Duel between Midshipmen Key and Sherborne.
Frequent mention having been made, since the killing of Philip Barton Key by Mr. Sickles, of the duel in which Mr. Key's elder brother lost his life, Mr. Sherborne's second publishes what he calls "a correct statement of the affair, in the Memphis Avalanche." He says that the duel, which was quarreled between Mr. Daniel Key, and Mr. John Sherborne, commenced in the winter of 1835 and '36; that Key sent the first challenge but a fight was prevented by arrest; and that on the 15th or 16th of June following, the second and last challenge was sent by Mr. Sherborne. Accordingly, the fight took place on the same evening at Good Hope tavern, in a meadow, 1½ miles from Washington, D. C., to Upper Marlborough, Thomas Mattingly, of Alabama, was the second of Mr. Sherborne, and R. West, of Prince Georges county, Md., the second of Mr. Key. The weapons were pistols, borrowed for the occasion from the Hon. H. A. Wise, of Virginia, and the distance, ten paces. At the first fire, both escaped untouched. At the second fire Mr. Key fell, shot through the lower part of the chest, the ball entering the right and lodging under the skin of the opposite side. He lived about twenty minutes and died upon the spot where he fell.

A Dead Head.
Conductor Tucker, on the Boston & Maine Road, likes a joke as well as the next man.—Not long since, a penniless, seedy individual got into the cars at Boston, and when called upon for his ticket, replied that he had none. He was informed that he must get off at the next station. On arriving at the station his car by the conductor, he was ordered to get out, and the conductor applied to the back part of his stomach. On the arrival of the next train he seated himself as before, and when waited upon for his ticket, the same answer was given, followed by the same results. Two stations were passed, and our traveler found himself waiting the approach of another train to continue his journey. This being conductor Tucker's train, he embarked on board and being asked for his ticket replied, as before, when the train stopped he walked to the platform, quietly elevating his coat tails, and the conductor, called by the conductor, the cause of such an insulting procedure, the traveler informed him that the other two conductors had left the impression of their boots upon his cassimere and he supposed that he wanted to. The joke was relished so well that on being informed that he was en route for Portland with no money to purchase a ticket, he was dead-headed—the remainder of his journey.—Newburyport Herald.

On Saturday last, a brave named "Pacer-ich-kwa," or Prophet, died at the Juniata House, in this city, of pneumonia. He was one of the delegation of Winebagges, with which the treaty has just been concluded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Chas. E. Mix, esq. Prophet was probably about 55 years of age, and an active warrior. He was with the war party of Winebagges who under Washington-leechah took part with the whites in the Black Hawk war, and took the name of "Prophet." His title of "Prophet" was given him by the whites, for what cause we are not informed. He was buried yesterday, at the Congressional burial ground, and the funeral was numerously attended.—The ceremony was simple and brief, and the silence of his brother chiefs better expressed their grief than language could have done. Among those present at the funeral we observed Senator Rice, Commissioner Mix, of the Indian Bureau, nearly all the clerks employed in that Bureau, the Superintendent of the Indian Affairs, and a number of distinguished gentlemen connected with the General Government. This death will delay the departure of the Indians until to-morrow or next day, and they evince deep feeling on account of their loss having occurred so far from their homes.—Washington Star.

A Gigantic Telegraph Enterprise.
On the 1st of March, the first line of electric telegraph in the island of Porto Rico was inaugurated at the royal court, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. The project, which has a public breakfast, at which there were present a large number of civil, clerical and military dignitaries. In reply to the toast of honor, Prof. Morse announced that an extended line of telegraphic communication was projected by a powerful company. The route, he said, would be as follows:—"Starting from the European coast at Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, a submarine cable of 480 miles would be run to Madeira, thence to Palma, in the Balearics, 240 miles; thence to San Juan, in the Gulf of Africa, 100 miles; thence to Bonina, in the Cape Verde Islands, 370 miles; thence to the island of St. Pedro, 500 miles—the longest section of submarine cable that would be required on the whole route; thence to Cape San Roque, Brazil, 180 miles.

Having arrived on the coast of America, a submerged cable of 500 miles, from the coast would reach San Louis, from thence another cable, crossing the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching the Amazon, would reach Callao, in French Guiana; from there 210 miles to Surinam; thence 180 miles to Demerara, thence 375 miles to Barbadoes, thence to Martinique, 125 miles; thence to St. Thomas, 450 miles; thence to San Juan de Porto Rico, 105 miles; thence to Jamaica, 570 miles; thence to Havana, 300 miles; thence to Pinar del Rio, 160 miles; thence connecting with the great network of telegraphs that extends across the face of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to the white extension of the line to Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, 7,000 miles. This is a great enterprise, said Professor Morse, is under the direction of persons who enjoy the highest reputation, and whose distinguished for their probity, honor, ability, experience, perseverance, and pecuniary power. Among the most prominent of these are my friends H. J. Perry, Esq., late Secretary of the United States Legation in Mexico; Sir James Carmichael, Bart., London; Sir John W. Brett, Esq., the father of the telegraphic submarine Telegraph. I am confident that this work will be accomplished in three years, and that these beautiful lines will be telegraphically connected with the rest of the world."

A New Expedition up the Nile.
The London Times Paris correspondent of March 30th, says:

"A letter from Marseilles, of Saturday, states that a fresh expedition has been organized for discovering the source of the Nile. The expedition is conducted by M. Miani, a Venetian, who has inhabited Egypt for the last ten years. The Emperor Napoleon authorized the Minister of War, to deliver